

# KENTUCKY



# GAZETTE.

[No. 623.]

WEDNESDAY,

August 29, 1798.

[Vol. XI.]

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD,

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

*Abstract of an act to provide for the valuation of Lands and Dwelling Houses, and the enumeration of Slaves, within the United States.*

For the purpose of making those valuations and enumerations, the different States are laid off in divisions, viz:

The State of New-Hampshire shall contain five divisions—Massachusetts nine—Rhode-Island three—Connecticut five—Vermont five—New-York nine—New-Jersey five—Pennsylvania nine—Delaware three—Maryland seven—Virginia eleven—Kentucky five—North-Carolina seven—Tennessee three—South-Carolina five—Georgia three.

The divisions in the state of Kentucky are as follows: The first division to consist of the counties of Madison, Lincoln, Garrard, Mercer, Washington, and that part of Franklin which lies on the south side of the Kentucky river; the second division to consist of the counties of Nelson, Shelby, Jefferson, Bullitt and Hardin; the third division to consist of the counties of Greene, Logan, Christian and Warren; the fourth division to consist of the counties of Mason, Fleming, Bracken, Campbell, Harrison and Boone; and the fifth division to consist of the counties of Fayette, Woodford, Scott, Clarke, Montgomery and that part of Franklin which lies on the north side of the Kentucky river.

A new county formed in any division, to be considered as part of said division; if formed of part of two or more divisions, the commissioners appointed by this act, to determine to which of the divisions it shall belong. One commissioner to be appointed in each division, who shall reside therein; and if the appointment of a commissioner in any division shall not be made during the present session of congress, the appointment to be made by the president, during the recess of the senate, and also grant commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session of congress. The commissioners are appointed to take and subscribe an oath, faithfully and impartially to discharge their trust; and entering on the duties without taking such oath, to forfeit and pay two hundred dollars. The commissioner first named and qualified in each state, to convene the others at such time and place as he shall direct; and a majority of those convened, shall have power to adjourn to such time and place, as they shall judge proper; and a majority of those to be appointed in each state, when convened, shall be a board, competent to any duties enjoined by this act. They shall appoint a clerk who shall hold his office as the pleasure of said commissioners, and who shall take an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge his trust; he shall keep a record of all the proceedings of said commissioners, and in case of failure to discharge his duty, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, and be discharged from office. Any commissioner failing to attend any general meeting, without a reasonable excuse, to be judged of by a majority of those present, at the next meeting, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for each and every day he shall be absent.

The commissioners of each state, convened as aforesaid, shall divide their respective states into convenient assessment districts; in each of which, they shall appoint a respectable freeholder, as principal assessor, and such number of respectable freeholders, as assistant assessors, as they shall judge necessary, who shall take and subscribe the following oath, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear or affirm, that I will, to the best of my knowledge, and

judgment, diligently and faithfully execute the office and duties of assessor for (naming the assessment district) without favor or partiality, and that I will do equal right and justice in every case in which I shall act as assessor;" and every assessor acting without having taken such oath, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

The assessors so qualified are to enquire after and concerning all lands, dwelling houses and slaves in their respective assessment districts; and to enumerate the said lands, dwelling houses and slaves, in the manner following, to wit: every dwelling house above the value of one hundred dollars, with the out houses erected, not exceeding two acres, in any case, shall be valued at the rate such dwelling houses, with the lot and appurtenances aforesaid are worth in money, with a due regard to the situation. All lands and town lots, except lots on which dwelling houses above the value of one hundred dollars, with the appurtenances, are erected as aforesaid, shall be valued by the quantity, either in acres or square feet, as the case may be, at the average rate which each separate and entire tract or lot is worth in money, in a due relation to other lands and lots, and with reference to all advantages, either of soil or situation, and to all buildings and other improvements of whatever kind, except dwelling houses above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out houses appurtenant thereto. And all slaves above the age of twelve, and under fifty years, except such as are framed infirmity, or bodily disability, may be incapable of labor, shall be enumerated: Provided that all property belonging to the United States, or any state; or which is permanently exempted from taxation by the laws of the state wherein the same is situated or possessed, shall be exempted from the aforesaid valuation and enumeration.

The assessors to require from each person owning or possessing taxable property, or having the care thereof, separate written lists, specifying in one, dwelling houses, their situation, the dimension of their lots, their number of stories, the number and dimensions of their windows, of what materials built, whether wood, brick or stone; the number, description and dimensions of the out houses appurtenant to them, with the names of the owners or occupiers. Another, respecting lands, specifying the quality of each separate tract or lot, the number, description and dimensions of all wharves and buildings thereon, except dwelling houses above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out houses appurtenant thereto. The third list, respecting slaves, specifying the number above twelve, and under fifty years of age, with the name of the owner, possessor or occupiers. If any person shall deliver or disclose to an assessor, a false or fraudulent list, with intent to evade or defeat the valuation or enumeration directed to be made, such person shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred, nor exceeding five hundred dollars. Any person failing or refusing to deliver lists as aforesaid to the assessor, when thereto required, unless prevented by sickness or absence from home, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

If any assessor shall fail to perform his duty within the time prescribed by legal instructions, (unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable accident) he shall be discharged from office, and forfeit two hundred dollars. Immediately after the valuations &c. are completed, the principal assessor in each assessment district, shall by written notices, posted in at least four of the most public places in such dis-

trict, advertise the place where said lists may be seen and examined; and during fifteen days after such notifications to be published, appeals will be received and determined by him, relative to any error or excessive valuation.

Whenever any lands or dwelling houses, after valuation, shall be alienated or transferred, the surveyors of the revenue for the district, if it be a dwelling house, or an entire tract of land, shall charge the amount of the valuation to the purchaser, and credit the account of the person disposing of the same, but if a dwelling house or tract of land shall be divided, it shall be apportioned agreeable to the value of each part. New houses erected and inhabited after the first day of October next, or houses and lands exempted by law, from paying taxes, at the time of making the valuation, and shall cease to be exempted by law, shall be valued by the surveyor of the district in which they are situated, in the same manner and upon the same principles herein before prescribed. And when any dwelling house shall be destroyed or damaged by fire or other accident, the valuation shall be cancelled entirely, or reduced in proportion to the damage, as shall be equitable.

Each commissioner shall be allowed as a compensation for his services, 150 dollars in addition of an allowance of three dollars per diem, for each and every day, in going to, attending at, and returning from any general meeting of the commissioners, or in visiting the several assessment districts. Each clerk to be allowed a sum, for the time he may be employed, not exceeding the rate of five hundred dollars per annum. Each assessor, other than principal assessor, one dollar and fifty cents per diem, for every day employed in collecting lists; and one dollar per diem, for every day employed in arranging lists, and making valuations and enumerations. Each principal assessor, to be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per diem, for each day employed in any business assigned to him in that department. And in addition to the foregoing compensations, the commissioners and assessors aforesaid, shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationery.

All letters or packets to or from any commissioner, shall, within the state for which he is appointed, be conveyed by post, free of postage.

To defray the expenses incident to the valuation and enumeration directed by this act, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars are appropriated.

*Abstract of an Act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.*

It is enacted, That a direct tax of two million of dollars is to be laid upon the United States, and apportioned in the following manner:

	Dol.	C.	M.
On the state of New Hampshire,	77705	30	2
Massachusetts,	260435	31	2
Rhode Island,	37502	8	0
Connecticut,	129737	0	2
Vermont,	46864	18	7
New York,	181600	70	7
New Jersey,	98387	25	3
Pennsylvania,	237177	72	7
Delaware,	30430	79	2
Maryland,	152161	65	4
Virginia,	345488	66	5
Kentucky,	37643	09	7
North Carolina,	192607	06	5
Tennessee,	18206	38	3
South Carolina,	112007	72	0
Georgia,	26874	87	5

This tax is to be collected by the supervisors, inspectors and collectors of the internal revenues of the United States, under the direction of the se-

cretary of the treasury; and assessed upon dwelling houses, lands and slaves, according to the enumeration and valuation to be made under the act entitled, "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," and in the following manner:

Upon every dwelling house, which, with the out houses appurtenant thereto, and the lot whereon the same are erected, not exceeding two acres in any case, which shall be valued under the law aforesaid, at more than one hundred, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, there shall be paid two mills on each dollar of such valuation. Upon every dwelling house, &c. valued as aforesaid, at more than one hundred, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, there shall be paid three mills for each dollar. If more than one thousand, and not exceeding three thousand dollars, there shall be paid four mills for each dollar. If more than three thousand, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, there shall be paid five mills for each dollar. If more than five thousand, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, six mills for each dollar. If more than ten thousand, and not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, seven mills for each dollar. If more than fifteen thousand, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, eight mills for each dollar. If more than twenty thousand, and not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, nine mills for each dollar. If more than thirty thousand dollars, one cent for each dollar of such valuation.

Upon every slave enumerated according to the act aforesaid, there shall be assessed fifty cents.

The whole amount of the sums assessed on dwelling houses and slaves as above directed, shall be deducted from the sum apportioned to the state, and the remainder of said sum shall be assessed upon the lands within the state, according to the valuations to be made agreeable to the aforesaid act, and at such rate per centum, as will be sufficient to produce the said remainder.

If, on making the assessments, it shall appear that the sums to be assessed on houses and slaves in any state, will exceed the sum apportioned to such state, then there shall be deducted by the supervisor, from the sums to be assessed upon houses, such rate per centum, as shall be sufficient to reduce the whole amount of said assessments to the sum apportioned to such state.

The aforesaid tax shall be, and remain a lien on all lands and other real estate, and all slaves, for two years after the same shall become due and payable, which time shall be publicly notified.

All goods, chattels and effects shall be delectable for said tax, except tools or implements of a trade or profession, beads of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms or the household utensils, or apparel necessary for a family.

\* Ten mills make one cent; and one hundred cents one dollar; therefore one mill per dollar, is equal to two tenths of one per centum.

Mr. BRADFORD, Please to give the following a place in your paper.

A writer who addresses himself to the Citizens of Kentucky, in your Gazette of the 22d instant, in effect, denies that he is the advocate, or friend of revolutionary measures—or that he wants Kentucky separated from the union. And he says if there are any such, they ought to be ignored, out, and the charge confined to them.

Addressing myself also to the people of Kentucky, I perfectly agree



with this writer, that all such should be known. And as he has declared, and pledged himself to prove, if *deposed*, that some of those who now circulate this report as to others—have themselves avowed it to be their wish to see this country separated from the United States. Now I do this publicly and solemnly deplore that all those persons who have avowed that they wish this state should be separated from the United States, may be distinctly pointed out, and the charge proved on them. No doubt it is of the utmost importance to this country, that all such should be known, not only as it will tend to point out the enemies from the friends of their country—but as I flatter myself there are only a few who with a disunion, it will refuse the reputation of others from the suspicion which has gone far abroad, and which has been much interested by the activity of particular characters.

A CITIZEN OF KENTUCKY.  
August 24th, 1798.

LONDON, May 15.

On Wednesday a meeting was held of the inhabitants of Chertsey, in Surrey, the right hon. Charles Fox in the chair, when it was resolved to form an armed Association in that parish, Mr. Fox, Sir J. Mawbey, and 17 other gentlemen are appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

June 4.

### REBELLION IN IRELAND.

London Gazette, Saturday June 2.

Dublin Castle, May 29, 1798.

Official report from major general Sir James Duff, dated Monday even, May 29, 1798.

I marched from Limerick on Sunday morning, with sixty dragoons, the Dublin militia, their field pieces, with two carriage guns, to open the communication with Dublin, which I judged of the utmost importance to government. By means of cars for the infantry, I reached this place in forty-eight hours. I am now, at seven o'clock this morning, (Monday) marching to surround the town of Kildare. The head-quarters of the rebels, with seven pieces of artillery, one hundred and forty dragoons, and three hundred and fifty infantry. I have left the whole country behind me perfectly quiet and well protected by means of the troops and yeomanry corps. I hope to be able to forward this to you by the mail coach, which will go to Naas. I am sufficiently strong. You may depend upon my prudence and success. My men were well manned, and the troops in high spirits. The cruelties that have been committed on some of the officers and men, have exasperated them to a great degree. Of my future operations I will endeavor to inform you.

JAMES DUFF.

Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. Kildare.  
P. S. We found the rebels retiring from the town, on our arrival, armed. We followed them with the dragoons. I sent on some yeomen to tell them, on laying down their arms they should not be hurt. Unfortunately, some of them fired on the troops. From that moment they were attacked on all sides. Nothing could stop the rage of the troops. I believe from two to three hundred of the rebels were killed. We have three men killed and several wounded. I am too much fatigued to enlarge.

### OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Dublin Castle, May 29.

Yesterday advices were received from Lieutenant Colonel Fotté, of the North Cork regiment of militia, that having advanced with 200 men against a very numerous body of rebels, his party was attacked when exhausted by the length of their march, and after killing a great number of the enemy, it was almost entirely cut off. Late in the evening general Lake arrived from Kilkenny, where he received the unconditional submission of a body of rebels, amounting to near 2000, who, after having delivered up their arms, and seven persons who were their leaders, were permitted to return into the king's peace. Their sorrow and repentance seemed complete. The town of Kildare, and the adjacent parts, have also begged to make an unconditional submission.

June 1.

The unfortunate Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD, who have received advice, died on Monday of the wounds he received in resisting those who apprehended him.

The reports respecting the Toulon fleet are so various and contradictory, that but little reliance can be placed on any of them. The most probable is, that is destined for the west of Ireland. It is even rumored, that six of them have been captured by Earl St. Vincent's fleet, but we have not been able to learn on what authority the report rests. We hope, however, that some of our naval force will render a good account of them.

The grand matter of Malta, at the particular sollicitation of the emperor of Russia, has consented to receive the British fleet in the roads of Malta—a circumstance of the highest importance to our naval operations in the Mediterranean.

DUBLIN, June 3.

Enniscorthy (about 48 miles south of Dublin, on a fine river, called the Slaney) is in the hands of the rebels, who have put every Protestant to death.

Mr. Moore, of Rathangan, having drawn out his corps against the rebels, his lieutenant, who was a Catholic, cried out that "he would not fire on his fellow citizens!"—"Nor I—Nor I!" ran through the corps. On which Mr. Moore called out, "What have I no loyal men amongst you to stand by me?" Six or seven men instantly stood forward, who, with Mr. Moore, as instantly lost their lives, and the traitors fled to join the rebels.

The progress of their rebellion has been by no means so alarming within the last three days as its outlet threatened.

PARIS, May 20.

News from Italy announces a suspension of arms between Great Britain and Spain. From Madrid we hear the same news.

Every thing is getting ready at Dunkirk for an invasion of the English islands of Jersey and Guernsey. It is reported, the King of Sardinia has abdicated his throne and come to Paris.

The grand expedition has proceeded from Toulon. Its object is yet a profound secret.—Bonaparte is on board.

May 21.

There have arrived in the upper Rhine 35,000 men, 22,000 of whom are from the army of England—the residue of the army of Mayence. We are entirely ignorant of their destination.

BOSTON, July 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated May 23.

"The development of the dispatches of the American envoys, has made some little fluttering at Paris. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the ministers of police and justice, they have got into the papers; and made long faces in the palace of the directory. But these monarchs know how to get rid of the business;—they have but to formulate a little louder against British influence, Pitt's guineas, and American delusion, through the medium of the Redacteur and Faine's Journal, and the wonder will subside; or at least if this will not do, they can throw all the blame on Talleyrand, dismiss him from office and find him on some foreign embassy, appoint another minister as bad, or worse than he, and continue their piracies. This is easily done at Paris. In this country loyalty, every day increases. Sheridan has volunteered his services against the French—the duke of Clarence has offered to go captain of the fleet to lord Duncan; but has been refused. The voluntary subscription exceeds two millions sterling. Ireland is, in a measure, tranquil; notwithstanding all the new head and hoody-bone stories, which sets of unprincipled scoundrels are continually writing and disseminating. We are in hopes to hear of a treaty of alliance, on the broadest basis, with the United States. Such an alliance would defy the world in arms; and in a few years conquer all the French, Dutch and Spanish dominions in the New World."

August 6.

### IRISH NEWS.

It is said there is an English gentleman in town by the name of Monkhouse, who was passenger in the Pack-

et, lately arrived at Halifax, and who has British news papers, lent to the editor of the Centinel, down to the middle of June. It is of course impossible to obtain a sight of them at present, to gratify the anxiety of an impatient public, until threatened and garbled by the impartial editor of that pure and uncorrupted Gazette.

Rumor says, however, that it has leaked out, notwithstanding the attempts continually made to conceal or prevent the truth—that the vaunted tranquillity of Ireland has ended in a civil war; (it is to be ought to be called) between the native Irish, and their infamous and brutal oppressors, dispatched from the royal presence of England by his Britannic Majesty, in person, to hold in fetters of iron, their honest but degraded people, the half starved peasantry of Ireland. It is said a dreadful battle has been already fought in the vicinity of Wexford, about sixty miles from Dublin, in which the Irish were the victors. If true, as it is confidently said it is, soon will the republican harp of emancipated Hibernia, found its most melodious notes to an improving and enlightened yeomanry; no slaves to the soil, but the freeholders of the globe.—A city of considerable population, has been said to have been consumed, and the whole British regiment destroyed in the terrible conflict.

The Irish, it is reported, were armed with pikes and musketry. A few days will explain the truth with more precision. In the mean time, we have no doubt, the long expected explosion has taken place in all its horrors. Ireland is the last prop of British despotism, if this is thrown down the whole system of tyranny which has covered the world in tears and blood for this last century, in Asia, Europe and America, will be shook to its foundation.

These feathers plucked from Caesar's wings, will make him

"Soar an ordinary pike."  
Chronicle.

August 6.

Last Saturday morning Mr. Monkhouse, arrived in town from London, via Cape Cod. He was coming passenger in the June packet, bound to Halifax, but meeting a vessel he got on board, and arrived as above. We hear he has brought London papers to the 10th of June, at which time affairs remained in England nearly in the same manner as per last account. The French had not at that time attempted a descent on England.—We have not been able to obtain a sight of the papers. 'Tis said they contain an account of three pitched battles between the Irish and their would be masters, in which the United Irishmen lost 3000 men, and the protectors of good government 1500. Gazette.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Boston, who failed from Falmouth in the British Packet, on the 24th of June, and on the 15th July, a few leagues from Halifax, got on board a sliding floor, bound to Boston, where he arrived on Saturday last.

By this gentleman we are favored with the Star, of the 4th and 7th of June, which, besides many other articles, we are unable to give this day, afford the following latest European intelligence.

There had been a duel between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney, in consequence of some observations on Mr. Pitt, in the house of Parliament, by the latter gentleman.—A brace piece were discharged, but no blood shed.

The Star of June 4, says, "Mr Pitt continues very much indisposed, and it is said the Bath waters are recommended."

Bonaparte embarked on board the L'Orient, at Toulon, on the 19th May. The fleet of 15 sail of the line and 18 frigates, set sail with a fair wind—supposed for Ireland.

MOUNT-PELLEAS, (N. Y.) July 24.

Last Tuesday, the Editor of this paper was notified in the name of the president, for a printing a paragraph from the New-England Gazette, supposed to be a libel against the president, in consequence of which he was under the necessity of giving bail for his appearance, in the sum of four thousand dollars—himself in two thousand, and two sureties in one thousand each.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

The news of commotions in Ireland (to which we gave credit though circuitous) at length reaches us with confirmation the most complete. The country is clear in arms against its tyrants. There may exert for a while their power to keep the people in bondage; but for a people to be free it is sufficient they will it; the present struggle must end in the emancipation of Ireland, with or without the assistance of the French.

The Irish intelligence we this day publish, is chiefly London Gazette accounts; great allowance must therefore be made to come at the truth through them. They tell us of many of the rebels returning to obedience and delivering up their arms; this is a story which has been told since the dawn of these disturbances, and if true, the Irish would by this time have been without as much as a pike; but we see they have muskets, as well as pikes, and upon good authority we can say that they are provided with cannon and stores sufficient for a campaign.

In this intelligence there are two important features; first, that the republicans are emboldened and have erected the standard of emancipation; they are no longer in scattered bands throughout the country seeking for arms; but with arms in their hands, they have been able to lay to the royalists, here we are; they have fought them in three engagements, according to the British accounts, with various success; in one only is it asserted that the English were the victors.

Another feature in these accounts we deem of the utmost importance. It is recorded under the latest date, that the republicans in the quarter called upon the government troops, to know whether they could confer fire on them, these troops, all except seven went over to the republicans. This was the way the revolution began in France, the troops refused to fire on the people; and wherever this is the case, the despot must prepare for a speedy end to his dominion.

Upon the first marked success which the Irish republicans obtain, we confidently expect to hear of from one third to one half the British fleet making for the Irish republican ports. Two thirds of the fleet on board the British fleet are Irish; one half of these United Irishmen. Whenever they find their brethren at home they will not be slow.

The fleet and band of Irishmen have contributed to the building of the British navy; they have been starved to keep it supplied; they have a right to claim a good portion of it, and we have not a doubt but that they will make good their claim. When this moment arrives, there will be an end to British tyranny on the seas; to British intrigue, and to the present monstrous system of government there. Englishmen who have kept the Irish in slavery will be freed by them; and both nations, will become worthy of our esteem and good will.

### YELLOW FEVER.

For some days past much conversation has taken place on the subject of Yellow Fever. As usual, not only a diversity, but a contrariety of opinion prevails among the Physicians. While by some it is affirmed to exist in a very malignant form, by others its existence is altogether denied. The most correct conclusion appears to be that a fever bilious and malignant has been attended with fatal effects in a few cases. The progress of this disease is so insidious that any prophecy respecting its extension or abatement would seem to merit but little attention.

The following advertisement is from the board of Health.

Health-Office, 7th August 1798.

Whereas the board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals of the port and city of Philadelphia, having received information from the College of Physicians, "that a malignant contagious fever has made its appearance in Water Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets, and in the vicinity thereof"—and the reports of Dr. Samuel Duffield and J. Parke, appointed particularly to examine that part of the city, specifying the particular cases found the same—therefore Resolved, That in order to prevent as much as possible all communication with the part of the city, that the Health officer cause the vessels now lying at the wharves between Tenth and



and Jesse & Robert Wain's wharf, including the said wharf, to be removed, and that no vessel of any description whatever be suffered to come to said wharves until the further order of the Board.

The Board also earnestly recommend to the inhabitants of that part of the city included between Walnut and Bruce streets and the call side of Front Street and the river, and also those immediately in the vicinity thereof, to remove without the bounds of the city and liberties as speedily as possible.

By order of the Board of managers  
WILLIAM JONES, President.  
Attest  
Timothy Paxson, Clk.

Lexington, August 29.

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of the county of Bourbon, with some from the counties adjacent, at the town of Paris, on Monday the 26th instant, agreeably to notice in the public papers—after taking into full consideration the present eventful crisis of our public affairs, the following resolutions were adopted.

1. Resolved, That the privilege of peaceably assembling together to deliberate upon the propriety of improving of public measures, and of expressing and publishing our opinions upon the same, is one which is dictated by the law of nature—is amply secured to us by both the federal & state constitutions, and is in itself inalienable; that all laws made to impair or abridge it, are void; and that we will, at all times, assert and exercise our right to this privilege in a constitutional manner, regardless of any law to the contrary.

2d. Resolved, that the present war by the United States against France is impolitic, unnecessary and unjust, in as much as the means of reconciliation with that nation have not been sincerely and unreservedly pursued, but facilities having been authorized against by law, while a negotiation was depending.

3d. Resolved, that a war by the United States against France, will only then be necessary and proper, when engaged in for the defence of their territory, and that to take any part in the present political commotions of Europe will endanger our liberties and independence. That an intimate connexion with the corrupt and sinking monarchy of Britain ought to be abhorred and avoided.

4th. Resolved, that justice and our public interest both dictate, that an equitable treaty with France, could it be obtained, ought yet to be ratified, without regard to the ceremony of courts & cabinets, or punctilio of any kind.

5th. Resolved, that standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be exercised in free governments—that a well organized militia are the most proper, and the only safe defenders of our country—that for that purpose the general and state governments ought to provide them with arms and ammunition—that as they have neglected to do this, every free man ought to consider it as his duty to provide both for himself.

6th. Resolved, that the powers vested in the president, to raise an unlimited number of troops, when he shall think necessary, and to borrow money on the credit of the United States, without restriction as to the interest to be paid on the loan, are dangerous and unconstitutional.

7th. Resolved, that the alien law is inhuman, unjust and unconstitutional—that it is degrading to the American character, as a nation of equal liberty, a land of freedom, and as an asylum to the stranger—that it arms the president of the United States with arbitrary, dangerous, and despotic powers.

8th. Resolved, that the law to define and punish the crime of sedition, and of certain other offences against the United States, is an attempt to a bridge the free exercise of our right, at all times, to print and publish our sentiments upon public characters and measures, which is guaranteed to us by the federal and state constitutions in a positive and express manner, and which no law can take away.

9th. Resolved, that we will, at all times, when properly called upon, risk our fortunes and lives in the defence of their independence, the con-

stitution, the union and the liberty of the United States; and to our country and one another, we pledge ourselves, that we will ever be ready to rise in arms against the enemy who shall dare to invade it.

10th. Resolved, that we disavow any intention to oppose the constitutional laws of our country—that we will, and every good citizen ought to, render aid and support to a prompt obedience to all such laws—that we are yet disposed to pursue constitutional means to effect a change of measures and a redress of our grievances, and we implore heaven that we may not be forced to reiterate our complaints by an appeal to any other means.

11th. Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be offered to those members of both houses of Congress, who have advocated the cause of liberty, in voting against the impolitic and unconstitutional measures adopted at the late session of congress.

Resolved, that the printer of the Kentucky Herald be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and be requested to publish them.

Signed, by order of the meeting,  
JAMES KENNEY, Chairman.

Explanatory Article, to be added to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and his Britannic Majesty.

Whereas by the twenty eighth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States signed at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, it was agreed, that the contracting parties would, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such further articles as might be proposed, that they would sincerely endeavor to, to form such articles, as that they might conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction & friendship; and that such articles, after having been duly ratified, should be added to and make a part of that treaty; And whereas difficulties have arisen with respect to the execution of so much of the fifth article, of the said treaty, as requires that the commissioners appointed under the same, should in their description particularly the latitude and longitude of the source of the river, which may be found to be the one truly intended in the treaty of peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, under the name of the river St. Croix, by reason whereof it is expedient, that the said commissioners should be released from the obligation of conforming to the provisions of the said article in this respect. The undersigned being respectively named by his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, their plenipotentiaries for the purpose of treating and concluding such articles as may be proper to be added to the said treaty, in conformity to the above mentioned stipulation, and having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed & concluded and do hereby declare in the name of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States of America—That the commissioners appointed under the fifth article of the above mentioned treaty, shall not be obliged to particularize in their description, the latitude and longitude of the source of the river, which may be found to be the one truly intended in the said treaty of peace, under the name of the river St. Croix, but they shall be at liberty to describe the said river in such other manner as they may judge expedient, which description shall be considered as a complete execution of the duty required of the said commissioners in this respect by the article aforesaid. And to the end that no uncertainty may hereafter exist on this subject, it is further agreed. That as soon as may be after the decision of the said commissioners, measures shall be concerted between the government of the United States and his Britannic Majesty's governors or lieutenant-governors in America, in order to erect and keep in repair a suitable monument at the place ascertained and described to be the source of the said river St. Croix, which measures shall immediately thereupon, and as often afterwards as may be requisite, be duly executed on both sides with punctuality and good faith.

This Explanatory Article, when the same shall have been ratified by his

Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice & consent of their senate, and their respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to and make a part of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Majesty and the United States, signed at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and shall be permanently binding upon his Majesty and the United States.

IN WITNESS whereof, we, the said undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, have signed this present article, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at London the fifteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

(Signed)  
GRENVILLE, (L. S.)  
RUFUS KING, (L. S.)

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.  
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
MADEIRA,  
SHERRY,  
LISBON, & WINES.  
ALSO,  
SPIRITS AND BRANDY.  
Of a superior quality, which he purposes selling very low for Cash.

NOTICE.  
I Herby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note given by me to Martin Storrell, for four pounds, (payable the first day of September next,) some time in fall 1797; as I am determined not to pay the same.  
GEORGE CARNEYT.  
August 22, 1798.

Shelby Races.

A PURSE RACE—  
WILL be run at Shelbyville, on the second Thursday in September next, to continue the two following days—the three mile heats the first day, and so on, agreeably to the Lexington rules of racing.  
August 27, 1798.

Notice.  
SEPTEMBER annually being the time appointed for entering carriages, I shall attend on Saturday the 29th of next month at Mr. James Morrison's. It is expected that all those who have carriages will attend—those who do not, may depend on being dealt with as the law directs. Entries will be received on any preceding day at Mr. Morrison's.  
John Arthur, Collector.  
August 27, 1798.

A BOUT the tenth of September I leave this place for Baltimore and Philadelphia—those gentlemen who stand indebted to me are expected to be punctual in their payment some time before I start. Those who do not attend to this notice, may never expect to obtain another credit, and shall actually be treated in such a manner as will be disagreeable to them, as well as myself.

Geo. Tegarden.  
August 23, 1798.

NOTICE.  
A LAW passed at the last session of the Kentucky assembly, hath made it my duty to order the regimental musters. I therefore notify the brigade inspector and the officers commanding regiments in the third brigade, that I have ordered the several musters to be performed in the month of October next, (i.e.) That of the seventeenth regiment on the 10th—the eighth, the ninth, and the tenth regiments on the 11th—the eleventh regiment on the 12th—and the twenty-second regiment on the 13th of that month.

The officers will be careful to attend equipped as the law requires, and inculcate this duty on the non-commissioned officers and privates.

Robert Todd,  
B. general third brigade.  
Lexington, August 27, 1798.

NOTICE.  
THE commissioners appointed by the county court of Washington county, will meet on the third Wednesday in September, 1798, on Cartwright's creek; about one quarter of a mile below col. M. H. Watson's mill, and proceed to take the depictions of certain windfalls, to establish certain calls of three acres, in the name of James Nash; one a military warrant of two hundred acres, and the other two on treasury warrants, of five hundred acres each—to perpetuate by law the boundaries of said calls, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

Wm. Brown.  
NOTICE.  
I SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, on the tenth day of October next, on the name of Aaron Higgins, on Buck Lick creek in said county, in order to take the depictions of land of said witnesses and perpetuate their testimony, respecting the boundaries of said survey, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

James Higgins.  
August 24, 1798.

FAYETTE COUNTY.  
August Court of Quarter Sessions, 1798.  
John Ellis and William Ellis, } Complainants  
Executors of William Ellis, }  
vs, deceased, }  
JOHN COBB, Ebenezer Smith Platt, }  
Thomas Dawkins, James Tompkins, } Defendants  
Humphrey Tompkins and }  
Thomas Carr, }

In Chancery.  
THE defendant John Cobb, having entered his appearance, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that he is no inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next, and answer the amended bill of the said complainants—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and once Sunday morning, after due notice is given at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.  
A Copy. Teles

LEFT TO D.D.C. & C.

Will be exposed to public sale,  
AT Washington court house on the fourth Tuesday in September next and continue until the whole is sold, the following tracts of land, or so much of each tract as will satisfy the taxes and interest due thereon to the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Cubben Barell, and Henry Servants, 15000 acres, South fork, Rolling fork Samuel Cauty, 250, South fork, Rolling fork, James Tenor, 1000, Beach fork, Harben Moore, 1000, Hardins creek. Charles Houn, 50, Rolling fork, Joseph Butler, 328, 2, 3, Beach fork, Joseph Storrell, 1000, Prathers creek. John C. Owings, 200, Rolling fork S. R. Charles Ridgely, 800, Cartwrights creek; 1000, do. Thomas Well, 5000, Long Lick. James Dupy, 100, 1453, fork, of Salt river. John Brice, 500, Rolling fork, S. R. John Houlton, 1200, Cloyd's creek. John Brent, 1000, B. fork and rolling fork; 400, Rolling fork Joseph M'Dowell, 1520, Hardins creek. Samuel Terrell, 500, Rolling fork. Charles Bruce, 1000, Hardins creek. John Hanton, 45 Salt river & Ohio, 1000, Beach fork. Robert Terrell's heirs, 1500, Indian Hicks. Rebecca Nury, 600 Pottingers creek. John Francis Jones, 1000, Beach fork. Joseph Jackson, 500, Long Lick creek. James O. verton, 1000, Pleasant creek. Joseph Smith, 620, Rolling fork; 1, 120, do. 2, 260, do. Hudson Martin, 1000, Prathers and Hardins creek. John Allison, 500, Francis Carter, 350, Beach fork. Anthony Hunsley, 16, 776, Beach fork; 9, 355, Samuel James, 950, Rolling fork. William Meriwether, 1, 420, Cartwrights creek. Peter Perkins, 3000. Peter Tardiveau; 847. Silas Talbott, 1000, Beach fork; 1, 170, do. 1000, do. 2000, do. Spencer Wilson, 255, Beach fork. William Helm, 1000, Rolling fork. James Norrie, 5000, Cartwrights creek; 2000, do. 2000, do. 903, Rolling fork; 300, do. 800, Pottingers creek; 250, Rolling fork; 500, Cartwrights creek; 280, do. 200, Rolling fork; 300, do. 6000 do. 500, Pottingers creek; 2000, Rolling fork. John Brunt's heirs 1200 do. William John and James Blois 1, 195, do. John Burk's heirs, 200, Beach fork. Walter Baker's heirs, 200, do. 1200, Hardin creek. Adam Goodlett, 500, 500, Stag Inn. John Watkins, by Benjamin Pope, 2400, between Phillips and Parkers; 600, Hardins creek. George Scott, 200, Cartwrights creek. Robert Johnson, 3, 528, Hardins creek. Chapman Adlin, 1000 Green river. James Knash, 200 Cartwrights creek; 500, North side do. 500, S. side do. Nathaniel Grigby, 200, Beach fork. Walter Cane, 400, Pleasant, run. Seth Miles, 100, Beach fork. William Brown, 200, Long run, B. F. Notes Shorty, 137-2, Cigars creek. Henry Fitzgerald, 330, Beach fork.

The proprietors or their agents, of any of the aforesaid tracts of land having any lawful credits for the payment of the tax, and interest of any of the lands aforesaid, are requested to forward them to the subscriber before the day of sale that they may have credit for the same.  
JAMES FORTON, S. W. C.  
August 16th, 1798.  
I TAKEN up by the subscriber, in the Shelby county, on Bear Run creek, a bay MARE, three years old this spring, natural pelt, about fourteen hands high; she has been in the neighborhood about twelve months—pelted and appraised to 100.  
SAMUEL PRYOR,  
March 27, 1799.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE BERGEN PLANTER.

By PHILIP FENSAU.

ATTACH'D to lands that ne'er deceiv'd his  
hopes  
This rustic sees the harvest come and go;  
His autumn's toil return in furrows deep,  
While his mind dwells on his heritage, flow,  
And if some cares intrude upon his mind,  
They are like clouds that pass from his mind.

No on no party hangs his hopes or fears,  
Nor seeks the vote that brings a multi-  
No hall-fell Mummer, for his gold reverses,  
No spendid pomp from his chest allure-  
While flowers decay, and from their beams  
The dew is falling, it congreys go or stay.

Where wandering brooks from mountain foun-  
tains roll,  
He seeks at noon the waters of the shade;  
Drinks deep, and fears no poison in the bowl,  
That nature for his happiest children made,  
And from whose clear and gently pating wave,  
All drink alike—the master and the slave.

The cheering state-fan floats his homely don,  
Who, on the highway of his country led,  
Ne'er glanced his eye from that bare patient's  
To view the sword suspended by a thread,  
That hand writing, 'gravel' upon the wall,  
To test him, but in vain, the sword must fall.

He ne'er was made a Holliday machine,  
When'd hee see better by 'quires in Every clid;  
Nor dreads the tons of legislation keen,  
Hard heard laws, and penalties most dire;  
In humble bow his three falls were town,  
A trifle in your eyes—but all his own.

ANECDOTE.

Two fellows were observed by some  
gentlemen, to be very busy in lifting  
up the over the wall of a pound where  
it was confined—On asking the reason,  
the cars, with true humanity and char-  
acter, replied, "Why look ye matter,  
we are this animal abroad, without  
victuals, dry fee, and to my medi-  
cine and I agreed to cut his cable,  
and give him his liberty, because we  
have known before now, what it was  
to be on short allowance."

From a Connecticut paper.

IMPROVEMENTS.

"A Frenchman very politely ob-  
served to an Englishman, that the French  
were the first inventors of that beau-  
tiful ornament the Ruffe; which the  
Englishman very readily acknowl-  
edged—mean time observed, that the En-  
glish had made some little improve-  
ment by adding a force!—It is most de-  
sired by some of our best friends to  
government, that as such improve-  
ment might be made to the American  
Cockade, if the spirited weavers would  
emulate themselves with a good Gun,  
a Bayonet, &c. and learn the use of  
them, as therewith to the Ruffe by ad-  
ding the Shirt.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Franklin Court of Quarter Sessions,  
May Term, 1799.

Tolliver Craig, complainant,  
vs.  
Berj. S. Cox, & James I. Wyman, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.  
The defendant, Joseph Fenwick, not having  
entered his appearance, agreeably to law and  
the rules of this court, and it appearing to the  
satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabit-  
ant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the  
complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered  
that the said defendant do appear here on the  
first day of our next October term, and answer  
the complainant's bill, or the time will be taken  
as default—That a copy of this order be pub-  
lished in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two  
months successively, and published at the rate  
house door in Frankfort, on some Sunday im-  
mediately after divine service; and a copy set  
up at the door of the court house.

FLEMING TRIGG, D. C.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it  
may concern, that I shall meet at my plantation  
on the waters of Mill creek, on the 20th  
day of September next, at nine o'clock, to com-  
missioners appointed by the court of Madison county,  
to partition and establish the calls in the entry of a  
pre-emption granted by the court of commissio-  
nary to John Stannard, and assigned and pa-  
rented in the name of John Stannard, and do  
such other things as the law directs.

JOHN TAYLOR.

August 13, 1798.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF  
SAMUEL PRICE & COMPANY.

HAVING been dissolved on the 10th instant,  
by mutual consent, all those who have any  
claims against them are requested to apply and  
have their accounts adjusted; and it is hoped  
that all those who are indebted to them, upon  
open accounts, will make immediate payment,  
or execute bonds or notes for their balances, and  
thereby prevent the unpleasant necessity of hav-  
ing recourse to compulsive measures.

August 23, 1798.

I WILL SELL or RENT

The house lately occupied by Mr.  
David Humphreys in this place.  
K. MCOY.  
Lexington, Aug. 22, 1798.

LOS' some short time past, between Win-  
chester and this place,  
A RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK,  
containing sundry papers, which can only be af-  
fected to the subscriber. It is unnecessary to de-  
scribe them particularly, as any of them will  
show to whom the book belongs—I will give  
five Dollars to any person who will deliver the  
book to me, or secure it to me! get it again.  
Henry Clay.

Lexington, August 19, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it  
may concern, that I shall meet at my com-  
missioners appointed by the court of Madison  
county, on the 19th day of September next,  
to partition and establish the call of an entry  
of a pre-emption in the name of James Baird,  
and do such other things as the law directs.

JAMES BAIRD.

August 13th, 1798.

ALL persons are cautioned against  
purcelling of Joseph Platter or  
his assigns any particular designated  
part of a tract of land of one thousand  
acres, lying about four miles below  
the mouth of Kentucky, on the Ohio  
river patented in the name of Edward  
Luttrell, as the said land is yet un-  
divided, and as the particular part which  
may be the property of the said Platter  
has not been allotted to him, and as  
he consequently cannot sell any par-  
ticular part of the land until such di-  
vision takes place.

DAVID LAUGHEAD.

August 10th, 1798.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS "An act authorizing trustees  
to sell the lands of Matthew Nagle, dec'd,  
for the benefit of his creditors," passed the  
General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ken-  
tucky, and was approved the 26th day of Janu-  
ary 1798, and whereas, col. Charles Fleming,  
late of the state of Virginia, deceased, died,  
in the month of June 1795, executed a deed for  
conveying to the said Matthew Nagle, 25,000 a-  
cres of land, lying in the county of Madison, on  
the waters of Ohio river; and also a bond, in the  
penalty of \$10,000, for conveying to the  
said Matthew Nagle a further quantity of 7000  
acres of land, which said deed and bond were  
fraudulently obtained, & for which no consid-  
eration was paid, and legal measures are about  
to be taken for relief, against the same.

This is to caution all persons against taking an  
assignment of the said bond, or purchasing from  
the said trustee, the said 25,000 acres of land,  
or any part thereof. The said land has been  
sold and conveyed to John Bryan of the state  
of New Jersey, agreeable to the last will and  
testament of the said Charles Fleming.

WILLIAM FLEMING, Executor,  
and heir of Charles Fleming dec'd.  
Lexington, August, 16, 1798.

N.B. The deed to Nagle has not been re-  
corded.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke  
on Brush creek, a bay mare, judged to be seven  
years old, with a blaze face, and a white spot  
on the side of her head, no brand perceptible, ap-  
praised to 7l.  
Likewise a yearling filly, with the left hind  
foot white, and a small tail, appraised to 3l.  
Wm. Veatch.

20th May, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in  
Montgomery county, on Carr  
creek, a branch of Red river, a brown  
mare about thirteen hands high, eleven  
or twelve years old, paces and  
trots, with a long thick tail, no brand  
perceptible, has on a fix millling bell,  
a large buckle half round, and also  
had on a joke when taken, appraised  
to 7l.

Also one bay, year old mare colt, in  
low order, appraised to 3l.

EDWARD BUTLER.

31st June, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Ma-  
son county, on Clear creek, one  
bay horse, about thirteen hands high,  
seven or eight years old, a  
small star in his forehead, saddle  
marks, a natural trot, some white  
hairs between his hoof and pattern  
joint, appraised to 8l.

THOMAS FISH.

February 16th, 1798.

LOTS IN TRANSYLVANIA,

To be sold on the second Monday in  
September next, (court day) at  
the house of John McNair, in Lexing-  
ton, several lots in the town of Tran-  
sylvania, on the Ohio, in Jefferson  
county, the plan of the town will be  
shown, and the conditions made known  
on the day of the sales.

ROBERT PATTERSON, agent for  
the trustees of the Transylvania  
Seminary.

C. FREEMAN,  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Late of the Indian towns, from the  
North-Western Territory of the United  
States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY informs the pub-  
lic, that he has been regularly  
bred to the art of Physic and Sur-  
gery, studied three and half years  
with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an  
eminent practitioner, and late presi-  
dent of the medical society of the  
state of New-Jersey; attended doctor  
William Shippen's lectures on anat-  
omy, surgery and midwifery, in the  
city of Philadelphia—received a li-  
cense to practice as a physician and  
surgeon throughout the state of New-  
Jersey, 13th of August, 1788, from the  
honorable David Brearly and Isaac  
Smith, two of the justices of the su-  
preme court of the state of New-Jer-  
sey, agreeable to an act, passed 25th  
November, 1783, by the council and  
general assembly of that state, for re-  
gulating the practice of physic and  
surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled  
through twenty-two different tribes  
of Indians, among whom he has re-  
sided nearly four years, and made it  
his constant study to investigate and  
find out the virtues of all kinds of  
herbs, roots, plants and simples, used  
by them in the curing of diseases;  
by which means he has made a num-  
ber of valuable discoveries in the  
healing art, and now (with the  
blessing of God) cures and gives re-  
lief in most diseases incident to the  
human body—viz. Fevers, inflama-  
tions, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes,  
fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches,  
fore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds,  
coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of  
blood, pains in the stomach, indiges-  
tion, night sweats, inward debilities,  
low spirits, vapours in men, hysterics  
in women, difficulty of making water,  
bloody urine, coliciveness and rheu-  
matism, effectually destroys worms,  
cures fist and wandering pains arising  
in different parts of the body, the ef-  
fects of the improper use of mercury,  
green wounds, old sores, ulcers,  
burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in  
children, piles and fistulas, the whites  
in women, and all venereal weakness  
in both sexes; the bite of the viper,  
rattle snake, and all venomous bites  
effectually cured.

The many cures performed within  
four years past, which will fully ap-  
pear (to any gentleman who will  
pleasure to call upon him, being  
lengthy for this paper) by papers and  
vouchers of cures performed, now in  
his hands, properly attested, and  
whose authenticity cannot be denied,  
flatters himself is sufficient to con-  
vince the public that he has been  
successful in curing diseases, and that  
this is not intended as an imposition  
upon mankind.

To be sold,

At the court house in Harrodsburgh, on the Fourth  
Tuesday in September (it being court-day), and  
thenceforward until the whole is sold, the following  
TRACT of LAND, or so much of said tract as  
will satisfy the tract and interest therein, to wit:  
ROBERT GAMBLE, 875 acres on Shawnee river.  
Hanc Hites, 2000, 500, William's river. John  
Owens, 3500, near Danville. John Nicholas,  
1000, 2000, Sutton's creek. John's  
heirs, 3200, Salt river. James McDonald, 1000,  
Chaplin's fork. Adam Banks, 1000, waters of  
Dick's river—same, 100, Dick's river. John  
Meylan, 22000, Chaplin's fork.

Also, a list of Land, returned the profits of the  
different counties, as lying in Mercer county.  
Thomas Higger, 200, Salt river. George  
Underwood, 300, Dick's river. William Moles,  
200, same. Daniel Rice, 950, waters of Bentons.  
Thomas Marshall, 150, Isaac Pritchard, 1000.  
Thomas Slett, 300, William Scott, 150, Isaac  
Campbell, 1000, Chaplin; 1000, do. George  
Davis, 400, near Sled, 5000, Nicholas Wells  
1000, William Grant, 200, Scott's creek.  
John Brown, Abraham Chapman, 200, George  
Slaughter, 1800, Salt river. Isaac Pritchard,  
400.

The proprietors, or their agents, of any of  
the aforesaid tracts, or of any having lawful cre-  
dits for the payment of the taxes and interest  
due thereon, are requested to forward them to  
the subscriber before the day of sale.

THOMAS HANNA, SELLER M. C.  
August 6, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE.

SOME considerable time ago I informed the  
public that my wife Catherine, had without  
any just cause left me, and cautioned any per-  
son crediting her, I did hope, in consequence  
thereof, she would have returned to her duty,  
but finding my advertisement has not had that  
effect, and induced again to caution any and ev-  
ery person not to credit her; and also to forbid  
all and every person from persons from harboring,  
maintaining, employing or assisting her, as I am  
fully determined to take all the advantages the  
laws of my country will afford me against any  
who shall do so after the publication of this no-  
tice.

TURNER RICHARDSON.

Franklin county, August 12, 1798.

KENTUCKY.

Bairdstown District, to wit:  
May Supreme Court, 1798.

Joseph Akin, complainant,  
vs.  
John Irwin, John Bullock, and  
the heirs of Thomas Prather, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Irwin, not having en-  
tered his appearance, agreeably to law and the  
rules of this court, and it appearing to the sa-  
tisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabit-  
ant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the  
complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered  
that the said defendant do appear here on the third  
day of the next September term, and answer  
the complainant's bill, or the time will be taken  
as default—That a copy of this order be in-  
serted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for  
two months successively, and published at the  
door of Cox's creek meeting house on some  
Sunday immediately after divine service, and a  
copy set up at the door of the court house of  
Nelson county. (A Copy.)

Ben. Grayson, C. C.

TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ON the first day of the next September  
court, at the court house of Madison  
county, a number of lots in the town of Rich-  
mond, established adjoining the place fixed on  
for the permanent seat of justice for said coun-  
ty. The terms will be made known on the  
day of sale, by the

TRUSTEES of said town.

Richmond, Madison, 18th July, 1798.

WILL BE SOLD

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,  
ON the third Thursday in Septem-  
ber next, at the house of John  
Taylor, at the Lower Blue Licks, on  
a credit till the first day of October,  
1799, the purchasers giving bond and  
security for the payment of the money—  
the title of William Bell to a  
survey of 14950 acres, and 2640 acres.  
These titles have been conveyed to  
Robert Morris, and by him to the sub-  
scriber, who will convey to the pur-  
chasers by deed, with special warranty  
only, it being intended that the  
purchaser is to take on himself the  
title of the title, against all other  
claims, if any there should be inter-  
fering therewith. The large tract  
will be divided into parcels.—These  
lands lie on the south side of Licking,  
and binding on the creek, extend out,  
for about four miles from the Licks.

The people at the Licks are admon-  
ished to refrain from cutting wood or  
timber of any kind on these lands in  
particular, and all those of William  
Bell in general.

H. MARSHALL.

August 22d, 1798.

SAM LAWRENCE'S EXECUTORS  
REQUEST all those who have any demands  
against the estate of the said decedent, to  
make immediate application to the subscriber,  
who is prepared to satisfy the same.

JAMES SPEED.

an account of the executor.

Danville, 18th August, 1798.

August Court of Quarter Sessions 1798.  
Catherine Turner, and Daniel Bryant,  
administrators of Roger Turner,  
decd. complainants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having enter-  
ed his appearance agreeable to  
law and the rules of this court, and  
it appearing to the satisfaction of this  
court that he is not an inhabitant of this  
state, on the motion of the complai-  
nant by his counsel, it is ordered  
that the said defendant do appear  
here on the second Monday in Novem-  
ber next and answer the said bill of the  
said complainants, that a copy of  
this order be forthwith published in  
the Kentucky Gazette, for two months  
successively, and some Sunday im-  
mediately after divine service at the door  
of the Presbyterian meeting house in  
the town of Lexington, and another  
copy to be posted at the door of the  
court house in this county.

(A Copy.) Telle.

LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

A few copies of  
Rushon's Letter to Washington,  
May be had at this office.



**THE** partnership of **ROBERT BARR & Co.** is this day dissolved, all persons indebted to the firm, will settle the necessity of calling immediately and settling off their balances to the subscriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

ROBERT BARR  
Lexington, March 15, 1798.

#### Five Dollars Reward.

**W**AS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a likely sorrel mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and snip, both hind legs white, branded this W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bushy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

H. M'ILVAIN.

Lexington, March 9, 1798.

#### TRANSYLVANIA SEMINARY.

**T**HE public are hereby informed that Education may now be had at the Transylvania Seminary on as extensive a plan, and of moderate terms as at any school in the Union. The Greek and Latin languages will be taught, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of Learning that makes part of the usual course of Academic Education. The trustees have also made arrangements for, and will procure a French Teacher, whenever there shall be a sufficient number of Students desirous of acquiring that language. The terms of tuition are four pounds per annum. Boarding may be had with Mrs. Richardson at the Seminary, and in other genteel houses in Lexington, at the moderate rate of fifteen pounds per annum; one quarter to be paid always in advance—for this sum Students will be dieted, and their clothes washed and mended—they furnishing their own bedding, fire-wood and candles, in their own apartments.

R. BARR, Chm.

#### For Sale.

**T**HREE valuable out lots adjoining the town of Lexington, on which is an Oil mill, and the new invented Horse mill, a small orchard, and an excellent well; One half the purchase money to be paid down, a credit of one year will be given for the balance by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD HOW.

July 18th, 1798.

#### SHOT

**O**F the different numbers, made by A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington, and sold whole sale and retail, at ANDREW HOLMES'S Store.

Lexington August 8.

#### FOR SALE,

**A**LL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this state. Also his share in the It on Works—for terms apply to

B. VANPRADELLES, atty.

in fact for John Cockey Owings.

#### NOTICE,

**T**HAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, on the 14th day of September next, to establish the special calls of an entry made in the following words, to wit: "Martin Rose enters 400 acres, upon a certificate granted by the county court of Jefferson, agreeable to an act of assembly passed for the relief of certain poor persons, on the waters of Big creek, that runs into the Kentucky six miles above Drennon's lick creek, on the fourth side of Kentucky, lying on the head of a long fork that makes up to the head of the fourth fork of Clear creek, to include a spring on the head of the creek where Iquie Boons name is set on a stone and a tree at the head of the spring, containing four hundred acres of land, the said Rose affixes of John M'Clean entered December 20th, 1782. We will attend at the said spring called for in the said entry, and there to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses in order to establish the special calls of said entry, and to do such other acts and things in the premises as may be deemed necessary."

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

August 4th, 1798.

**NOTICE,**  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and pay off their respective balances, on or before the twentieth of August next; about which time I intend sending for a fresh supply of goods. Those who cannot so possibly pay, will at least be expected to call and close their accounts, by giving bond or note. Any person neglecting the above notice, will be considered as unwilling to discharge their just debts, and the usual steps will be taken to compel payment.

Lexington, July 10th, 1798.

WILLIAM

BOOT AND

M. A.

C. BEATY.

ROSS,

SHOE

KE R.

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is carrying on the said business in the brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the Market house, Lexington, in its various branches. He wants one or two apprentices, that can come well recommended.

Paris District, July term, 1798.

Scriab Stratton, complainant.

George Winn, William Hord and John Thatcher, defendants.

#### IN CHANCERY.

**T**he defendant Hord not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Hord do appear here on the third day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. test. THO. ARNOLD, C.P.D.C.

22 C. Humphreys,

Has on hand, a few

FRANKLIN STOVES,

(made at the Laurel Furnace.)

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH—Lexington, June 6, 1798.

**T**HE managers of the Lexington Chances of Insurance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Pottelwait of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also, to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

#### THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber, living on Boone's creek, Fayette county, a bright bay mare, four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, no brand perceivable, with a star in her forehead, has a few white hairs on each of her hips, appraised to \$1.

JOHN C. GRAVES.

June 12, 1798.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber, living on Silas run, a branch of Townland, a sorrel horse about five years old, natural trotter very crooked behind, fifteen hands high, a star and kind of snip, his near hind foot white, a small white spot on his back, no brands, appraised to 19l.

ELI OXLEY.

Harrison county, August 8, 1798.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber, on a yellow mare, a sorrel mare, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, with a white streak round her body, and some fiddle marks, appraised to 25l.

MELVIN LOWRY.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber, living on Silas run, a branch of Townland, Harrison county, a chestnut sorrel mare, some little white in her forehead, sixteen or seventeen years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, a natural trotter, branded with a heart, on the near shoulder and buttock, appraised to 6l.

JOHN KINKADE.

August 1, 1798.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of silver creek a black horse about twelve years old, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder M, some saddle spots, a two shining bell on, switch tail, appraised to \$1.

ALEXANDER HOSIC.

May 20, 1798.

#### BLANK DEEDS

for sale at this Office.

#### LOOK SHARP.

**A**LL those that are indebted to the subscriber by either bond, note or book account are desired to come and pay their respective balances, on or before the 15th of September, at which time I expect to start for Philadelphia or Baltimore.

P. M'CULLOUGH.

Lexington, August 7th, 1798.

#### At the Apothecary Shop

IN LEXINGTON.

**J**UST arrived, an assortment of French Medicine—particularly, a quantity of Peruvian Bark, which will be sold much cheaper than any heretofore in the State. As also, Role Water, Fish Bait, and Wolf Bait.

ANDREW M'CALLA.

#### THE SUBSCRIBERS

**H**AVE just imported, and now opened for sale, a large and very general assortment of

#### MERCHANDIZE,

Well calculated to all seasons; which they will sell on very low terms for cash.

#### TROTTER & SCOTT.

**N. B.** the subscribers have imported a large quantity of well assorted iron, and also have a constant supply of callings and salt.

tf

#### Doctor Samuel Brown,

**B**EGET leave to inform the public, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in LEXINGTON and its VICINITY—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1797.

tf

**H**AVE been directed by the managers of the Lexington Lodge lottery, to order suits to be commenced

against every person in arrears for the purchase of tickets without discrimination: but think it proper to give this further notice, under the fullest confidence, that many of those indebted will prevent the managers from being forced to a measure so extremely disagreeable; and will relieve them from their present difficulties, by immediately paying to me, their respective balances due the lottery. Application is frequently made for prizes, but no money to discharge the suits has been commenced

and judgments obtained against the managers. CASH is really wanted, and it is hoped this notice will be attended to.—No further indulgence can be given. All those who have purchased tickets and are entitled to a credit on account of prizes, are requested to forward their fortunate numbers as soon as possible, that the true state of their accounts may be known.

THOS. BODLEY,

for the Managers.

#### NOTICE.

MASON COUNTY CO.

JULY COURT, 1798.

**O**PON the motion of Abraham Drake, Cornelius Drake, Stephen Bunnell, John Shotwell, James, John, David, Jasper, William, Sarah and Mary Morris, and Nathaniel Hixon and Anne his wife, late Anne Morris, heirs and representatives of David Morris, deceased—Miles W. Conway, John Machir and Thomas Young, are appointed commissioners, or any two of them, to take depositions at May's Lick and its vicinity, on Wednesday the 5th day of September next, for establishing the calls in May's settlement and preemption entries, and also to identify certain cabins built by Simon Kenton on the waters of Lee's creek, agreeable to an act to reduce into one the several acts to alter the boundaries and for precessioning lands.

(A copy.) Telle.

THOMAS MARSHALL, jun. G. M. C.

August 4, 1798.

#### LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.

A Short and Easy Method with the

DEISTS.

ALSO,

The Truth of Christianity

DEMONSTRATED.

Both these performances are now comprised in one pamphlet, and are for sale at John Bradford's Printing Office, and several of the stores in Lexington.

They were written by the celebrated Dr. Charles Leslie; have been recommended by some of the most eminent divines of the Christian Religion, and are esteemed by many equal to any publications on that subject which are not much more voluminous.

At the said office may likewise be had,

Dr. Watson's APOLOGY for the BIBLE.

#### NOTICE,

**I** shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, at the marked tree called for in the following entry, (to wit:) "George and Samuel Givens, enter 1000 acres of land upon a treasury warrant on the Buffalo road, from ridges' station, to M'Clelland's fort, to include a tree marked G B, and some deadened trees adjoining James Stephenson's entry, on the Buffalo road on the lower side"—on the 30th day of August next, then and there to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of the said entry, and of another of 1000 acres adjoining, in the same names, and calling to include a tree marked E. H. and to do such other things as may be necessary, agreeably to the act entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts for ascertaining the boundaries of, and precessioning lands." The commissioners will meet at my house on Cylas's run, and proceed from thence to the land.

SAMUEL GIVENS.

August 14, 1798.

#### FOR SALE,

**O**NE-HALF of the following valuable tracts of land, (bequeathed as a joint legacy by the late Henry Field, jun. of the county of Culpeper, Virginia, dec. and remaining yet undivided) lying in the county of Bourbon, viz. 2400 acres on Hutton, about five miles from Paris, and ten or twelve from Lexington.

550 acres within four or five miles of the above.

1000 acres on Hington, three miles below Millersburg. On this tract is a very valuable mill-seat.

2200 acres immediately on the road leading from the Lower Lick Lick to Millersburg, and within two miles of the latter place.

The whole of the above land is of the first quality, and the titles believed to be good.

The interest of the subscriber in them will be sold very low, either for CASH, young likely NEGROES, HORSES or good BONDS. Further particulars will be given, and the terms made known, on application the subscriber, in Washington.

Thomas Field.

August 10, 1798.

tf

**T**HREE DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, last February, an apprentice boy, named John Kili-breath, about seventeen years of age, bound to the Cabinet business. This is to forewarn all persons from harboring him, as I have a lawful indenture on him; whoever delivers said boy to the subscriber, living in Cynthiaana, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Charles Kelsa.

tf

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 29th instant, living in Lexington, a Negro man named GEORGE, about 20 years of age, well made, 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, can write his name pretty legibly, and signs himself George Chin: had on when he went away, a tuffian jacket with sleeves half worn, gray calimere breeches, white cotton stockings: he carried off one fine shirt rusted at the bottom, one country linen ditto, and one pair of trousers: he is a sensible fellow, and will no doubt attempt passing for a free man.

Whoever delivers the said slave to me in Lexington, shall receive Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges paid: or Five Dollars if lodged in any jail, on producing the jailer's receipt.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, July 30th, 1798.

tf

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber, on his plantation, a sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, twelve years old, thirteen hands and a half high, has the Poll-evel three white feet, two small white spots on the near fore leg above the knee, a long white tail, branded G S, on the near shoulder and buttock, appraised to 7l. 10s.

SAMUEL PRICE.

May 10th, 1798.

tf

**T**AKE NOTICE,

That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for a division of Fayette county, in the following manner, to wit:—beginning on the Woodford line, near to Todd's ferry, and along said line half a mile north of John Allins military survey, and from thence to the seven mile tree on Curd's road, and from thence to the six mile tree, on the Lickman road, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Tates creek road, and then along said road to the Kentucky river, and then with said river to the beginning.

August 15th, 1798.



